

Do You Know That—

Dirty hands spread much disease?
A high bred dog has a right to have his birth registered—so has a baby?
The U. S. Public Health Service guards American ports to exclude foreign diseases?
Health is a credit with the bank of nature?
A clean garbage can is a good example to the family?
Filth breeds flies—flies carry fever?
Slouchy postures menace health?
Health brings happiness—sickness, sorrow?
Rural sanitation is a health protection to the city-dweller?
It's foolish to educate a boy and then let him die of typhoid fever?
The U. S. Public Health Service issues a free bulletin on the summer care of infants?
Exercise in the garden is better than exercise in the gymnasium?
Clean water, clean food, clean houses make clean, healthy American citizens?
The State of California has reduced its typhoid death rate 70 per cent in the past ten years?
Rats are the most expensive animal which man maintains?
It is estimated that the average manure pile will breed 900,000 flies per ton?

Co-operative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics

College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, U. S. Department of Agriculture, St. Francois County Court, and St. Francois County Farm Bureau, Co-operating.

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY FARM BUREAU
BERT L. FRANCE
Farm Adviser

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J. H. Shaner, Bismarck.
Lee Welker, Farmington.

Schedule of June Meetings

Copenhagen, June 9th.
Cartee, June 13th.
Bismarck, June 15th.
DeLassus, June 16th.
Oakhill, June 20th.
Cedar Falls, June 21.
Unity, June 22nd.
French Village, June 27th.
Jaydee, June 28th.
Hazel Run, June 29th.
Melzo, June 30th.

Owing to a pressure of other duties, I did not submit a report of the Farm Bureau work for April, therefore I shall endeavor to cover the work of both April and May in this report. Personally, I feel that the work accomplished during the past two months has not been equalled in any other two months since I took up the work in this county. The work for the past two months has been very diversified, touching upon so many different things. It has also been comprehensive, so much of it having been right to the point, being as it has been actual accomplishment.

At the outset, I shall enumerate some of the statistics of office detail work. During April and May I have made 80 farm visits. We have written 127 letters. We have received 178. We have had 160 office callers, and have had 154 telephone calls. I have attended 23 meetings, at which the average attendance has been 28. The automobile mileage for the last two months has been larger than any other two months since being in the county, and has aggregated a total of 2,300 miles.

The phenomenal increase in the acreage of soybeans of 1915 over 1914 cannot be duplicated on a percentage basis, but nevertheless there will be a large increase in the soybean acreage over that of last year. As near as I can estimate from the meager information which I have at hand, there will be at least 1500 acres of soybeans planted this year. We have mailed to the Department at Washington, D. C., 60 applications for soybean inoculation. We have ordered through this office between 200 and 250 bushels of soybeans from other counties in addition to the large

amounts which have been sold to local dealers.

Mr. C. H. Menge, southeast of Farmington, is conducting a demonstration for the purpose of determining the best varieties of soybeans for local conditions, and in addition is inoculating 1-2 of each variety planted. In addition this 1-2 of each plot will have been manured, and 1-2 will not have been manured. Mr. Menge will test out about ten different varieties in his demonstration. This demonstration should be watched with interest by every farmer interested in soybeans.

There have been requests from about 25 different men as to fertilization for corn, aggregating an acreage of about 320.

There is some hog cholera in the county, and some few hogs have been vaccinated. It is to be hoped that the conditions that obtained last year in those communities where hog cholera was prevalent shall not be duplicated this year. It would be well to emphasize the fact that there is a law in the State against the running of diseased hogs at large. The law also includes a provision that all dead animals which have died of contagious diseases must be burned. It also provides for a heavy penalty for any infringements on this law.

Three men in the county have purchased pure-bred Hereford cattle this spring, thereby increasing the already large number of breeders.

Several requests have come to the office for advice in regard to the management of other classes of stock, including sheep, goats and horses; and we have had about 12 calls of a veterinary nature during the past two months. A great many have requested information on spraying all kinds of fruit and vegetables. At the present time we know of 7 silos to be built during this season. A great many are becoming interested in the Sudan grass as indicated by about 10 requests for information concerning this forage crop. In regard to pastures, requests have come in for information concerning pasture management and grass seed mixtures for pastures. Advice concerning farm management and crop rotation has been given to about 15 different farmers.

In brief gives the work done in relation to live stock and farm crops and gives some idea as to the office work necessary in taking care of these requests. In addition to the foregoing, news articles aggregating 5600 words have been written, about 80 bulletins have been distributed, and only about 60 or 60 circular letters have been mailed. We are glad to be able to make a report of this kind covering the work of the St. Francois County Farm Bureau, and trust that our work may continue to grow in interest and accomplishments.

Respectfully submitted,
BERT L. FRANCE.

EXPERIMENT STATION INSPECTED

"The State of Missouri has every reason for pride and satisfaction in her Agricultural Experiment Station," said E. W. Allen of the United States Department of Agriculture at a Commercial luncheon during his recent inspection visit to the Missouri Agricultural Station. "It is engaged in a work of very great usefulness to the farming industry and through its investigation is discovering many important and far-reaching facts which it is applying in the development of farm practice. It is an inspiration to come to the station and to examine its work in a great variety of lines. Your State has shown its appreciation and confidence by the generous appropriations to supplement the federal funds. The station and the farm industry deserve this support given it and a splendid return is made for it."

"It is especially fitting that this should be one of the leading stations of the country because the measure for the national system of experiment stations was introduced in Congress and passed in that body through the efforts of a Missourian—Hon. William H. Hatch formerly of Hannibal. It would be fitting if the public statue erected to his memory could bear the greatest title he has earned—Father of the American Agricultural Experiment Station."

As chief of the Federal Office of Experiment Stations it is one of the duties of Dr. Allen to inspect the experiment stations of the various states each year or have them inspected by his assistants. The Hatch and Adams funds appropriated by Congress for the use of these stations are for certain definite purposes and the accounts must show that they have been so spent before the United States Treasury is authorized to pay them.

In addition to this personal inspection a written report of the work done is submitted by Director F. B. Mumford. After receiving the last Missouri report, Dr. Allen wrote Director Mumford, "It is one of the very best reports we have received this year."

"It is of special interest to the station as well as to us that this report shall contain specific information regarding the chief lines of work and the most notable achievements of the station during the year. These requirements for what I consider a satisfactory annual report are fully met by the report which you recently submitted."

"With regard to the work of your station as a whole I may say that the Missouri Station stands, with a few others, in the front rank of the stations of the country. It would be a mere matter of personal opinion to draw any finer distinctions."

In the annual report based by Dr. Allen upon the personal inspection which he and his assistants make upon the written reports which they secure, Dr. Allen says, "The Missouri Station is conducting a creditable amount of high grade work and some of its investigations are conspicuously thorough and original."

STRAWBERRY LEAF-ROLLER DESTROYS CROP

The strawberry growers of Southeast Missouri are having a great deal of trouble with a small caterpillar that rolls or ties the two halves of strawberry leaves together and eats them from within. In many patches they are completely destroying the crop and in other patches the injury is greatly reducing the yield.

This pest can be controlled, according to L. Haseman of the Missouri College of Agriculture, by a spray of two pounds of lead arsenate mixed with fifty gallons of water. To be effective it must be applied as soon as the small worms begin to appear and before the leaves are folded. The best time to spray is just before the plants bloom as this destroys the first brood which does most of the damage to the crop. Spraying after the leaves are folded or during the picking season does little good.

If this first brood of worms was not killed by the spray, it is important to spray late in June or early in July to kill the second brood, and again late in August when a third brood will appear unless the pest has been killed before that time.

The pest may also be controlled by mowing the patch about the middle of July and raking the leaves and burning them as soon as they are dry enough. Old patches which are not to be used another year should be plowed as soon as possible to kill the leaf rollers and break up their winter quarters.

Restored to Good Health.

"I was sick for four years with stomach trouble," writes Mrs. Otto Gans, Zanesville, Ohio. "I lost weight and felt so weak that I almost gave up hope of being cured. A friend told me about Chamberlain's Tablets, and since using two bottles of them I have been a well woman." Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

OBITUARY

W. T. Blackwell, Sr., died at his home near Melzo, Mo., May 27, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the morning, after being sick for two years. He was operated on in the Lutheran Hospital, over one year ago, for tumor, and everything that loving hands and skillful physicians could do was done, but to no avail. Deceased was born February 17, 1841; aged 75 years, 3 months and 10 days.

He was married to Helen Roberts March 10, 1861, and to this union were born 10 children, three of whom survive him. They are Wm. Blackwell, Jr., and Margaret Jones, Melzo, Mo.; Casander Moon, Albuquerque, New Mexico. There are 20 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. He was one of a family of 10 children, of whom eight survive: Jas. Blackwell, DeSoto, Mo.; Mary J. Epperly, Bonne Terre, Mo.; A. Blackwell, Melzo, Mo.; Lavina Higginbotham, Fertile, Mo.; Margaret Turley, Bonne Terre, Mo.; Lucretia Gamache, St. Louis, Mo.; Jerry Blackwell, Mexico, Mo.; H. Blackwell, Melzo, Mo.

Funeral was preached by Rev. Ramsey of Flat River, at the home in Bonne Terre, from the house to the Mount Zion cemetery, where it was laid to rest.

Although not a confessed follower of Jesus, he always led a moral life, until a short time before his death he confessed faith in the Lord. It is a great consolation to his relatives and friends to know that he was prepared to meet his Savior, and that he is now resting in the mansion prepared for him in the skies.

WHEN BILLY CAME TO TOWN

"Well, Lord, I've done the best I can. I wish I could have done more. It's up to you and the people, now, Lord," and Billy Sunday continues his report to the Big Boss. Sounds irreverent, doesn't it? But when you hear the simply spoken words uttered by this man who is stirring Kansas City as it never has stirred before there is no irreverence, rather the sense of a profound conviction that here is a man who really walks and talks with God. Nothing about Billy Sunday's work is so dramatic as these simply worded prayers. They come abruptly at the close of a sermon filled with appeal and invective. The audience of many thousands, tense and expectant, hanging upon his words, suddenly realizes that the sermon is ended and that the preacher is making an appeal to his friend above. Ever have Jim, the hired man, come in at night and report, "Well, Boss, we worked like fury today but we couldn't quite finish planting the lower forty. It looks like rain and I wish you'd put off that trip to town and help finish up in the morning?" That's Billy Sunday talking to his Boss, the Man higher up.

I never had heard Billy Sunday until he came to Kansas City. Like many other persons, I was inclined to be prejudiced against the famous evangelist because of his methods and through reading the "rough stuff" that characterizes his sermons. But when you come to summarize things, Sunday's methods are only good business methods and the language used sounds different when shot with projectile-like precision from the pulpit. Say what you will, Billy Sunday gets results, and results are what count whether it is the game of life or the greater game of soul-saving. Billy Sunday will leave a different Kansas City when he goes away. Few persons who hear Sunday doubt his sincerity of purpose. No one doubts that he is an enemy of booze. "If Billy could go to St. Louis from Kansas City we would vote Missouri dry this year," is an assertion made by many temperance workers. And the brewers believe and tremble. But it is not to be, for Sunday never breaks his word and he has promised to go elsewhere. Some day, though, the Busch citadel will be invaded and Billy and the particular devil fond of that big booze town will go 'round and 'round.—Missouri Ruralist.

THE SECOND HAND STORE

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We solicit your patronage.
S. P. COUNTS, Manager.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

All creditors and others interested in the Estate of James F. Stewart, deceased, are notified that the undersigned Administrator, with Will Annexed, of said Estate intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of St. Francois County, Missouri, to be held at Farmington in said county, beginning July 10, 1916.

J. P. CAYCE,
Administrator with Will Annexed,
21-4 wks.

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MADE FROM CREAM OF TARTAR
Which Experts Declare
Makes the Best Baking Powder

SUMMER BAD TIME TO WEAN THE BABY

No baby should be weaned without the advice of the family physician, if this can be had. It is better not to wean a baby in the middle of the summer. If possible, babies should be nursed wholly during the summer months, but at any rate in part. Weaning should take two or three weeks. The change should not be made suddenly. Begin by giving a bottle feeding every third or fourth day and increase until all the feedings are from the bottle. This will avoid trouble with the breasts, and the baby will become accustomed to the change of food without injury.

It is best to start weaning through the tenth month, and except for special reasons no child should be nursed longer than one year.

The food formula for a weaning child, especially if it has had no bottle feeding previously, should be the one used for a somewhat younger child, according to Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the Department of Preventive Medicine at the University of Missouri at Columbia. For example: Cream, 9 ounces; skimmed milk, 27 ounces; boiled water, 12 ounces; and milk sugar, 4 1/2 level tablespoons.

If the child has had some bottle feeding previously, whole milk may be substituted, and a formula of something like the following used: Whole milk, 35 ounces; boiled water, 12 ounces; and sugar of milk, 4 1/2 tablespoons.

The strength of this mixture may be gradually increased by substituting whole milk for the boiled water at the rate of two ounces each month, until the child is about thirteen months old, when the water may be omitted from the formula at the rate of one ounce per week. The milk sugar may

also be omitted from the formula by degrees at the rate of a tablespoonful a month. One of the best indications that the food is not suitable is the failure on the part of the baby to gain weight.

Lime water is also used in milk formulae. It may generally be added to advantage when the baby shows tendency to spit up the food, or if its movements are too frequent and green in color. It is usually added in the proportion of one-fifth of the cream and skimmed milk. The lime water should replace an equal amount of boiled water, the milk remaining the same.

SOME WELL

J. M. Hahn, who has been engaged for some time in digging a well for the Schaff Milling Co. at St. Mary's, Mo., has now completed his job. The well is 1930 feet deep.

Mr. Hahn sent us a sample of the water which comes from the well. There is a shade of difference in the looks of this water and most well water. It has a sort of oily look and is heavier and undoubtedly contains mineral properties. It has a strong salty taste. The bottle of water is at our office for inspection by anybody who cares.—Perryville Sun.

Greatly Benefited By Chamberlain's Liniment.

"I have used Chamberlain's Liniment for sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains, and the great benefit I have received justifies my recommending it in the highest terms," writes Mrs. Florence Slife, Wubash, Ind. If you are troubled with rheumatic pains you will certainly be pleased with the prompt relief which Chamberlain's Liniment affords. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

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